

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IL-23 R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant mouse IL-23 R.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 218213
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IL-23 R Gly24-Ile354 Accession # Q5VWK5
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

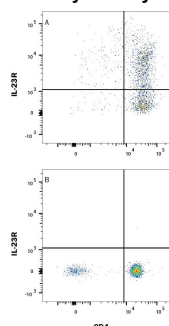
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	5 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA

Flow Cytometry



Detection of IL-23 R in Human PBMCs by Flow Cytometry.

Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) (A) cultured with plate-bound 5 µg/mL anti-Human CD3, 2 µg/mL anti-Human CD28 (Catalog # [AF-342-PB](#)), 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-2 (Catalog # [202-GMP](#)), 10 ng/mL TGF-β (Catalog # [100-B](#)), 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-23 (Catalog # [1290-IL](#)), 40 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-6 (Catalog # [206-IL](#)), 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human IL-1β (Catalog # [201-LB](#)), and 10 µg/mL anti-Human IFN-γ (Catalog # [AF-285-NA](#)) for 7 days to induce Th17 development or (B), resting, were stained with Mouse Anti-Human CD4 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # [FAB3791P](#)) and Mouse Anti-Human IL-23 R Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB14001N). Quadrant markers were set based on Mouse IgG2B Isotype Control (Catalog # [IC0041N](#)). Staining was performed using our Staining Membrane-associated Proteins protocol.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Interleukin 23 (IL-23) is a heterodimeric cytokine composed of two disulfide-linked subunits, a p19 subunit that is unique to IL-23, and a p40 subunit that is shared with IL-12 (1 - 5). The functional IL-23 receptor complex consists of two receptor subunits, the IL-12 receptor beta 1 subunit (IL-12 Rβ1) and the IL-23-specific receptor subunit (IL-23 R) (3). Human IL-23 R cDNA encodes a 629 aa type I transmembrane protein with a 23 aa residue signal peptide, a 330 aa residue extracellular domain, a 23 aa residue transmembrane domain and a 253 aa residue cytoplasmic region. IL-23 R shares structural features with the IL-12 Rβ2, including an N-terminal Ig-like domain, two cytokine receptor domains and multiple glycosylation sites in the extracellular domain. IL-23 R lacks the three extracellular membrane-proximal fibronectin-type III domains present on IL-12 Rβ2. IL-23 R has a WQPWS sequence in the transmembrane-proximal cytokine receptor domain similar to the cytokine receptor signature WSXWS motif. The cytoplasmic region of IL-23 R has three potential Src homology 2 domain-binding sites and two potential Stat-binding sites. The gene for human IL-23 R is located on human chromosome 1 within 150 kb of IL-12 Rβ2. Human and mouse IL-23 R share 66% amino acid sequence identity. Based on quantitative real-time PCR, human IL-23 R mRNA is expressed in a human Th1 and Th0 clone as well as several NK cell lines and clones. Low but detectable levels of IL-23 R mRNA is also expressed in EBV-transformed B cells and activated PBMC. IL-23 initiates a signal transduction cascade similar to that of IL-12, and involves Jak2, Tyk2, Stat1, Stat3, Stat4, and Stat5. IL-23 has biological activities that are similar to, but distinct from IL-12.

References:

1. Oppmann, B. *et al.* (2000) *Immunity* **13**:715.
2. Lankford, C.S. and D.M. Frucht (2003) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* **73**:49.
3. Parham, C. *et al.* (2002) *J. Immunol.* **168**:5448.
4. Belladonna, M.L. *et al.* (2002) *J. Immunol.* **168**:5448.
5. Aggarwal, S. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:1910.

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